

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

TOILET SPECIALTIES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

DAKIN'S CANTHARIDIN HAIR STIMULANT is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of the hair.

It will be found of special service in those cases when the hair from constitutional debility or other causes has become weak, thin, and impoverished.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

REFRIGERATING HAIR WASH, (From a recipe of Sir Erasmus Wilson), A cooling and refreshing application that is delightful in use, removes dandruff and acut, and by allaying irritation and nourishing the hair follicles, keeps the hair and scalp in a healthy and vigorous condition.

Price, \$1 per Bottle.

PETROLEUM POMADE. This is particularly useful where the hair is stiff, rendering it soft and undulating.

CASTOR OIL POMADE. A favourite English preparation that is considered valuable as a perfect hair dressing and nourisher combined, for habitual use.

Pomades, \$0.75 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 4th March, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established A.D. 1841.

FAMILY, DISPENSING, & GENERAL CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.

Importers and Exporters of MANILA CIGARS
SEEDSMEN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

and
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

BUSINESS ADDRESSES:
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

THE SHANGHAI DISPENSARY,
SHANGHAI.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
TIENTSIN.

THE BOTICA INGLESA, MANILA.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Unpaid columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion, by correspondence of all questions affecting public interests. It is, however, distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock on the day previous to the day of publication.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be obtained on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1889.

The shares of the Pahang Corporation, like those of the Punjom Mining Company, have lately been on the "boom," and it would seem for a similar reason—always assuming that any tangible reason exists and is apparent to the general observer. In the Straits Settlements, however, exists a race of sanguine people who claim to be able to see farther through a brick wall and much deeper into the bowels of the earth than the ordinary mortals who drag out a humdrum existence on the Hongkong Stock Exchange. And we are indebted to one of these semi-prophetic enthusiasts, in the column of the *Straits Times*, for "the reason of the rise of Pahang."

After a careful perusal of this explanation, which bears a very strong family resemblance to some of the Punjom reports, we have to confess with humiliation our inability to discover where "the reason of the rise" fits in. We are told that "the unexpected has happened," but what that may be intended to convey remains a mystery, and it is all the more mysterious when read in conjunction with the statement immediately following, which is to the effect that the reports of experts and the predictions of the prospectus have been more than borne out by the facts. It is surely illogical and inconsistent to say that "the unexpected has happened," when the experts and the gentlemen who drafted the original prospectus of the Pahang Corporation, had confidently predicted the good thing and prepared the shareholders for it! But we suppose it would be unreasonable to expect logic, consistency, or even commonsense from a Singapore expert bolstering up an alleged fabulously wealthy concession in the Malay Peninsula.

If we remember rightly, the locations of the Selangor and Perak tin mining bubbles were somewhere in the Straits Settlements! How these stocks "boomed," and what fortunes were to be made—but, alas! lack, notwithstanding persistent bolstering in the public press and elsewhere, the "unexpected" happened, and Selangor and Perak scrip, which had been valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, was found to be waste paper and—no more. No, we cannot see the reason for the rise in Pahang in the *Straits Times'* man's explanation of the mining boom—in fact, the explanation is simply a cheap advertisement of a new company which is to be formed and amalgamated with the old one. However, here is the explanation, and our readers who are interested in Pahang or Punjom can make the most of it:—

The recent advance and the present activity in the shares of the Pahang Corporation are not wholly due to speculation. Recent advices from the property indicate that, in this case, the unexpected has happened, and the reports of experts, as well as the predictions of the prospectus, have been more than borne out by the facts. The Corporation has a concession for eighty years over something like 2,800 square miles, which are said to include the richest and best paying tin mines in Pahang. The explorations, which have been going on for some months, are now about to bear fruit in the formation of a subsidiary company, which will commence work about ten miles from the scene of the present operations. The capital of the company will be the same as that of the old one—viz., £200,000. Of this the Corporation will get £36,000 in cash and £64,000 in shares, the balance being offered to the public. Thus the present shareholders may look for a dividend of 50 per cent. at once. The Sultan of Pahang is now most friendly to the Corporation and to the new venture—which is not likely to be the last of its offspring—and, indeed, he has recently purchased 6,000 of its shares.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

THE NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.
LONDON, March 1st.
Sir Julian Paunczote has been appointed Minister at Washington.

ITALY.
M. Crispi has resigned.

THE APPOINTMENT BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS IN LONDON OF MR. H. L. DALRYMPLE AS AGENT IN HONGKONG FOR THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN DULY SANCTIONED.

A PROCLAMATION appears in Saturday's *Gazette* prohibiting the exportation from this colony to British North Borneo for the period of six months from the 1st March, of arms, ammunitions, gunpowder, and naval and military stores—under the provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 1862.

We note that Emile Melville, in her zenith one of the most talented actresses of the age, recently left Melbourne for London. Emile left her *debut* in the old country until too late. Signor Verdi, otherwise Mr. William Green, accompanied the once popular star of the Australasian colonies.

The western quarter of the town is to-day celebrating the marriage of the Emperor of China in great style. At the Man Mo Temple and elsewhere arches have been erected, lighted by numerous lamps, and decked out with flowers, images, &c., whilst in every street thousands of crackers have been going off all day.

"KENDRICK, R.A." was one of the many who languished in the cold cell last night. His offence was in having appropriated a couple of oranges from a hawker last night, after looking on the wine when it was red, and subsequently banging the said hawker in the eye for demanding payment. He disbursed five dollars this morning, and took his solemn everlasting Dick that he would buy his fruit in future.

A MEETING of the Hongkong Literary and Debating Society will be held at Bank Buildings, Wyndham Street, this evening at 8.45 o'clock. The principal business will be the consideration and adoption of a proposed set of rules for the management of the Society; to be followed by a debate as to whether "Our intercourse with the Chinese has been to our mutual benefit or otherwise."

FOURTEEN competitors took part in the Hongkong Rifle Association's 900 yards "Spoon" competition at Kowloon on Saturday. Mr. F. G. Collins eventually proving the winner by totaling 33 out of a possible 50. Mr. C. V. Ladis (50) and Lieut. Baynes, R.N. (28) being second and third respectively. The indifferent marksmanship displayed all round is accounted for by climatic influences—a strong wind and a very bad light.

THERE is a printer in Hollywood Road yept Abraham. He took a cook to his bosom last week under the impression that he was a typo, and was basely deceived. Before noon the deceiver had stolen a numbering-machine worth \$30, and sold it in Lascar Row for twenty cents, and then gone back. Abraham did not suspect him on missing the article, but reported its theft to the police. Detective-sergeant Mann soon found it, but whilst making inquiries the thief came and bought it back, having heard that the police were investigating the case. The purchaser soon identified him, however, and the acquisitive youth was to-day sent up for six months.

THUS the Soochow correspondent of a Shanghai newspaper, in concluding the report of a recent meeting of the local Bible Society:—"It is pleasing to know that the Chinese will soon begin to engage themselves in the Bible work. Seven hundred thousand copies of the Bible or portions of the Bible sold by the three great Societies in one year in China tells of a great work." We are infinitely glad that this missionary gentlemen's conscience is so easily satisfied, and some day when "the heavy responsibilities of the Society's interests, the burden of the editorial chair, and the care of a large congregation" allow him a few spare moments, we trust he will give us inkling of what "great work" he refers to as having been achieved by the sale of bibles to the heathen Chinese.

THE Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company are having a new steamer built. Tenders were invited for the vessel some weeks ago, the specifications showing that a rather larger vessel than the *Fatshan* was wanted. The Dock Company offered to build her for \$250,000, which, we believe, was the lowest tender, but the contract was placed with a Leitch firm, the builders of the *Fatshan*, at a price, when delivered here, considerably higher. It would be interesting to know what actuated the directors in placing a large work like this with a home firm when they could get an equally good vessel built under their own supervision just across the water. With the recent additions to the machinery and engines, the ship at the Dock the work could have been just as successfully undertaken, and it would give local industry a chance.

THE Standard Life Assurance Company, of which the Borneo Company, Limited, are agents in this colony, would appear to be making great headway in the East. This old Scottish office has been most judiciously managed during the sixty-three years it has been in existence, and as a result now holds a position as a provident institution second to none for wealth and influence. From the *Bombay Gazette* of the 11th January we note that the Standard Life Assurance Company has recently opened a suite of splendid new offices in that city, and our contemporary avails itself of the occasion to contrast the comparatively small and unpretentious business carried on by the Company in Bombay a dozen years ago with its present leading position. And we doubt not that similar success will attend its operations in Hongkong. The Standard Life Assurance Company keeps its advantages steadily before the public through the medium of the press—a sound policy that is bound to succeed.

"BROWNE" would appear, from his labored operations in Saturday's *China Mail* on the *Parley* survey business, to hold a special brief for one or both of the local unofficial surveyors whose reports were treated with scant courtesy by the experts forming the Marine Court. If so, we are sorry that a more competent person was not selected for the task; if not, "Browne" richly deserves kicking. He says:—"That what may be termed the surgical history of the *Parley* has been truthfully given by the local surveyors, whose ability and absolutely disinterested fairness may be entirely depended upon." The thing is our own. We have never had the truthfulness and fairness of either of the local surveyors called into question, so they have to thank their champion for a suggestion that could only have emanated from a warped mind. And it is also perfectly plain that if the local surveyors' reports are to the unseaworthiness of the *Parley* were strictly accurate, the members of the Court of Survey have a deal to answer for both to the Government and the public. But were these reports thoroughly warranted by facts? The subject is one of sufficient importance to warrant our going carefully through the evidence and dealing fairly with the evidence, especially as local opinion has held up the *Parley* as a model ship, and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire as ill-used polluters, whilst "Browne" would like to make martyrs of the two local surveyors.

On Saturday afternoon the launch *Lung Tling*, built by the Dock Company for the Chinese Customs, went for her trial trip. Mr. Morgan, Commissioner of Customs, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, was on board. The little vessel went from Green Island to Lan-tao, and showed excellent qualities in the head-sea she met on the return trip, averaging thirteen knots, although fully equipped with her armament and stores.

Two gallant tars from the *Victor Emmanuel* went to a bower in Cochrane Street on Saturday, with a view to winding up a very jovial evening. Unfortunately the ladies inside were coy, and told them to "go way, you dam sailors!" and some Europeans inside volunteered to come out and knock their heads off. Jack was itching for a fight, so he knocked a panel in the door and crowded in. He told the assembled body that he was Mr. Pollock this morning. "A man came downstairs and knocked me down," \$3.50 each.

SUPREME COURT.
IN VICE-ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Chief Justice.)

TALBOT v. THE MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

His Lordship delivered judgment as follows:—This is a claim for salvage preferred by the plaintiff against the owners of the steamship *Zafiro*, of which he was the commander. On the 31st May, 1884 whilst the steamship *Zafiro* was in a voyage from Amoy to Manila the steamship *Glimmer* laden with coal was met. She had been lying distress signals and Capt. Talbot approached her, and found that the *Glimmer* had been helplessly for 18 or 20 days in consequence of the loss of her propeller, and that the master wanted to be towed into Hongkong. After some discussion it was arranged between the two commanders that the service would be performed for \$8,000, the *Zafiro* turning out of her course and towing the *Glimmer* to Hongkong. The towage was 250 miles about, and the vessel was safely brought into the Hongkong Harbour. It took between 50 and 60 hours to tow the vessel. There is a conflict of testimony between Captain Talbot and the general agents of the Company as to a claim being made for salvage shortly after the event, and whether the service was not considered by the Captain and the Company as one of towage only—there has been great delay in bringing the claim, which has been accounted for by the Captain, who says that he was in the service of the Company, and although an independent man, did not like to have any dispute with the Company, as it might have led to his dismissal. It is unnecessary to decide between the parties, as it is admitted by the Company that the Captain and crew are entitled to salvage as a matter of law. The agents shew from the contract that the service was called a towage service, and say it was so regarded by them until they were suddenly advised that it was in the nature of salvage. I consider there was no very great trouble or hardship imposed on the officers and crew, and the chief merit of the salvage service was due to the steam power of the *Zafiro*. The only difficulty was what the chief officer described as the usual one of passing ropes at sea. I have looked into all the cases cited and I think that a case which is very like this one is reported in 12 Appeal Cases, 118—"The owners of the *Thomas Allen* and *Sons* and others." There a steam vessel from Philadelphia to Bordeaux found the *Thomas Allen* helplessly, and towed her into that Halifax, a distance of 300 miles. The time occupied was about 45 hours. The service of the time lost in towing her. The Court awarded \$7500 for this service and awarded the Captain and crew of the salving vessel \$1,880 of that amount—that is to say, about 1/4 of the whole sum. Following this precedent I should allow the Captain and crew \$4,000 in this case, and following a number of precedents the Captain should be allowed \$800. I was asked to apportion, and although none but the Captain have made any claim I fix his reward at \$800 and the \$1,200 should be distributed amongst the crew in proportion to their rating. It appears that the Company had been advised that this was not a salvage claim. The law is most favourable to seamen in regard to salvage claims, and although the plaintiff, I think, asked too much—much more valued his services too highly, as many people are apt to do, I don't think he should have to pay the costs. I have no evidence of any tender being made him. If this had been done the plaintiff would have been deprived of his costs. Judgment accordingly.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

RUSSELL & CO. v. STONEHOUSE.

This is a claim by the plaintiffs against the defendant, who is master of the steamship *Westmarch*, for the value of a package, shipped at Singapore, to be delivered here to the plaintiffs or their order, and also for the cost of telegrams between London and Hongkong on ship's business. At the hearing the claim for the telegrams was abandoned, and could not be sustained in this action, for the expense was incurred without the privity of the defendant, and long before the claim for short delivery of cargo arose. The claim, however, is one which can be easily brought in London against the owners of the *Westmarch*. From the evidence, it appears that certain cargo from Australia was transhipped at Singapore to Hongkong by Messrs. Guthrie & Company, as agents for the E. & A. S. S. Co., to Messrs. Russell and Company, of Hongkong, as agents for the E. & A. S. S. Co. These goods were shipped under a bill of lading signed by Captain Stonehouse, master of the *Westmarch*. The bill of lading is dated 25th Dec. 1886. The vessel arrived early in Jan., and the holders of the bill of lading descended to the machinery and engine room, and found the cargo, to the value of the bill of lading, to be the *Westmarch*, to the delivery—355 packages were to be delivered—354 only were delivered, and the bill of lading is endorsed by the Co.'s Officer as having received only 354 packages. The plaintiffs were agents for the owners of the steamer, as well as agents for the E. & A. S. S. Co. The vessel left the port before the *Godown* Co. made known to them that one package marked "Mrs. Ilbert, Shanghai" had not been delivered. The vessel did not return till Oct. last year, but in the meantime Mrs. Ilbert had claimed against the E. & A. Co. for the non-delivery of the package at Shanghai, under a contract with the E. & A. S. S. Co., and her claim for \$15 has been paid to her. An application was made to the owners of the *Westmarch* by Messrs. Russell & Co. for the value of the missing package. (There has been ample time to enable defendant to shew that the package was delivered. He has not been able to do so, but the bill of lading which he does produce shews that it was not received by the *Godown* Co., and it is not alleged that any one else got it. The plaintiffs, as the holders of the bill of lading, are clearly entitled to sue for the package or its value. The E. & A. Co. were bound under another contract to deliver the package at Shanghai. The defendant and his owners were bound to plaintiffs by the contract of the bill of lading, and the only question that arises as between here and Shanghai is the question of value, and the plaintiffs are agents for E. & A. Co., were bound to pay Mrs. Ilbert, which they did. I have already said that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, I don't see that there was sufficient ground for resorting to a *captus* against the master of the ship. The grant was in an ex-parte application, and it was not before the Court, and the claim arisen Judgment for £15 and costs, except costs of *captus*.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WEAR AND GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the second ordinary annual meeting, to be held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s office, Pedder's Street, on Wednesday, the 6th day of March, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon:—

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their Report, with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st Dec. 1888.

The total receipts for the 12 months are \$202,494.09, and the net profits, after paying expenses and all charges, amount to \$94,255.25 from which have to be deducted:

Directors' Fees \$600
Auditors' Fees 500
6,500.00

leaving available for appropriation... \$87,755.25

Out of this sum the Directors propose to pay a dividend of \$5 per share, which will absorb \$85,000, and to carry forward the balance of \$2,755.25 to the next year.

Anticipating the requirements for increased storage accommodation, the Directors have had another extensive Godown built at Kowloon, and the third wharf has also been completed.

The Directors are of opinion that still further wharf accommodation must very shortly become necessary, in view of the prospective increase of the Company's business which they have every reason to anticipate.

The Wharf and Godowns at West Point (lately belonging to the P. & O. Co.) have recently been disposed of at a price considerably over what they stand at in the Books of the Company and two lots of ground, now in the course of reclamation in front of the Godowns in use at West Point, have been favourably sold, and the Directors hope that these sales will enable them shortly to effect a reduction in the present Capital of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. G. S. Coxon and T. I. Rose have audited the accounts now presented and the Directors recommend these Gentlemen for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. G. S. Coxon and T. I. Rose have audited the accounts now presented and the Directors recommend these Gentlemen for re-election.

J. BELL-IRVING,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1889.

31st December, 1888.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Assets.

Kowloon Property.

To Value of Kowloon Property as per account rendered Dec. 31st 1887..... \$1,104,109.38

Amount since expended in Extensions &c. 67,779.69

Kowloon P. & O. Property.

Value of this Property at date..... 87,274.08

West Point Property.

Value of this Property at date..... 110,271.17

West Point P. & O. Property.

Value of this Property at date..... 337,282.64

Mortgage Account. Balance of sale price of West Point Property

Furniture and Stores account..... 7,174.18

Preliminary Expenses 3,057.21

Rolling Stock, Expended on rails and trucks 98.47

Reclamation No. 2.

Sui Lok Hing 125,000.00

Reclamation No. 1.

Ho Tung 47,000.00

Charges on Reclamation No. 1 43.50

Charges on Reclamation No. 2 1,598.00

Sundry Debtors..... 1,641.50

Cash in hand..... 3,215.36

Liabilities.

By Capital paid up 170,000 shares @ \$100..... \$1,700,000.00

Sundry Creditors 12,112.74

Reclamation No. 1. \$ 49,600.00

Reclamation No. 2. 155,000.00

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation 307,299.36

Balance of Working Account 94,255.25

For year ended 31st December, 1888.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Wages of permanent foreign and native staff.....

Crown rent and taxes..... 74,494.04

Steam Launches and boats..... 1,164.50

Steam Launches Coal Account..... 2,556.14

Expenses of Lighters 3,480.00

Charges Account, Office rent, Stationery and Printing 5,945.82

Fire Insurance 456.67

Claims 3,355.07

Rent of West Point Godowns, 12 months to December 31st, 1888, @ \$3,000 per month payable to purchasers \$36,000.00

Less interest on portion of sale price under mortgage \$375,000 @ 6 per cent. per annum \$22,500.00

Interest on Cash portion of \$125,000 @ 7 per cent. 8,750.00

Balance 94,255.25

By Balance of working account brought forward from last year, 1,224.97

Wharfage, Warehouse rent, and Landing Expenses..... 196,070.77

Rent of property leased at Kowloon 321.00

Commission on Kerosene Godowns 1,702.35

Interest West Point Reclamation No. 1. \$ 700.00

Interest West Point Reclamation No. 2. 1,875.00

Balance.....

ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.

We have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify that the above Statements are in accordance therewith.

GEORGE S. COXON, } Auditors.
THOS. I. ROSE, }

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1889.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THEISM V. REVELATION.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—If you have kindly *Revelation* in book form, will you kindly send it to me? If not, please inform me where I can get it.

Yours faithfully,

TRUTH.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1889.

["Theism v. Revelation" has not been published in book form. It is just possible that our correspondent might obtain copies of the papers in which the series of articles have appeared by applying to our Manager.—Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.]

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The American Senate has agreed to a bill creating the United States Consul at Apia, a Consul-General.

Public opinion in America is crystallized against what is considered to be a project on the part of Germany to steal Samoa.

The latest reports concerning the condition of Bates, the cricketer, who, a few days since attempted to commit suicide, are to the effect that his recovery is hopeful.

Prince Bismarck is reported to have said that a complete understanding exists between England and Germany relative to the position of affairs at Samoa.

The American authorities have entered into negotiations for the purchase of a large Pacific steamer which it is intended to fit up as a cruiser prior to being despatched to Samoa.

The London newspapers consider that Prince Bismarck's statement respecting England's approval of the action of Germany in regard to Samoa is overdrawn. There is no sign that Prince Bismarck intends to yield to the protests of the United States.

Prince Bismarck declares that he is not a colonial enthusiast, but at the same time he is forced to respond to public opinion.

King Humbert, in his address at the opening of the Italian Parliament, declared that Italy and her allies intended to preserve peace in Europe.

January 29th.

The Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary for War, delivered a speech last night on the present situation of affairs on the Continent. He said that a cloud was hanging over Europe which must soon burst, producing the most ferocious war ever known.

The new steamer *Bombay*, built for the P. and O. Company, has been launched on the Clyde.

The agents of the Olago Dock Trust sued the *Standard* for an alleged libel contained in a letter from Mr. R. Campbell, M.L.C., of New Zealand, published in the journal. A verdict was returned for the defendant.

The ship *Sir Walter Raleigh* inward bound from Sydney, ran ashore on the French coast. Five lives were lost. It is probable the vessel will become a total wreck.

The iron ship *Sir Walter Raleigh* is one of Messrs. D. Rose and Company's line of clippers, built at Glasgow in 1876 by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson. When she was launched she was considered to be one of the finest pieces of naval architecture then afloat; she is 248ft. long, 18ft. beam, and 28ft. depth of hold. The *Sir Walter Raleigh* sailed from Sydney on November 10, with a large and valuable cargo.

It is understood that Mr. Blaine will be the new Secretary of State in America. Mr. Allison takes the Treasury, and Mr. Alger will probably be appointed Minister for War, with Mr. Fate as Minister of the Interior, and Wamaker as Secretary of the Navy or Postmaster-General.

Mr. Bayard, the American Secretary of State, is trying to calm public feeling over the Samoan question. He declares that Germany has given no cause for war. The American flag had not been insulted, but the German flag had not been hoisted in Samoa. The assertion of American rights in the cases of Samoa and Hayti were not analogous.

Mr. Bayard states that President Cleveland, feeling that further steps would probably involve the country in hostilities, has referred to Congress the question as to whether America should forcibly assert her independence in regard to Samoa.

The United States Senate has approved of the votes passed by the House of Representatives with the view of upholding American interests in Samoa.

It is believed that Mr. J. G. Blaine, the new Secretary for State, favours a vigorous policy in Samoa.

January 30th.

At the meeting of the Hungarian Diet, the Army Bill was read the second time. In the course of the debate violent scenes took place both inside and outside the Diet.

Mr. Allison, who was offered the position of Treasurer in the American Government has declined to take office.

It is rumoured that England will withdraw from the blockade of Zanzibar when German operations on shore commence.

The derelict have been recalled from Tokar, owing to the scarcity of supplies.

The Admiralty has decided to enlist 2000 additional marines for the Navy.

The ship *Sir Walter Raleigh* is aground near Antioch, on the French coast. The captain mistook the French light there for an English one.

January 31st.

The efforts which were being made to form a steel rail line have failed for the present.

The *Contemporary Review* contains a startling article exposing Prince Bismarck's efforts to ensure the succession of his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, to the Chancellorship of the German Empire. The article exposes Count Herbert Bismarck's brutal treatment of the Dowager Empress Victoria, and the gross insults offered by the Emperor William to the Prince of Wales.

Thomas O'Connor, one of the witnesses who was examined before the Parrell Times Commission, has declared that the evidence he gave was wholly fictitious.

The underwriters ask 75 per cent. to reinsure the cargo of the stranded ship *Sir Walter Raleigh*.

A burglary has been committed at the residence of the Secretary of the American Legation at Ascut, Jewellery to the value of £7000 was stolen.

The *Moscow Gazette* has created a sensation by accusing Count Walderssee of secretly inspecting the German forces on the Russian frontier, and gathering information as to the position of the Czar's troops, and the feelings of the inhabitants on the frontier.

Mr. Goshen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered an important speech in London last night on the defence of the Empire.

He stated that England intended to maintain her position as the first colonial Power, and she must, therefore, be prepared to hold her own in the Pacific, as well as in every quarter of the world. He feared the Budget must be sacrificed to the agencies of the Empire. Her Majesty's Government would be unable to ignore European quarrels.

February 1st.

It is rumoured that the Archduke Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria, took a lady to his shooting lodge, Meryell, at Baden, and that he was shot by the lady's husband.

The funeral of the deceased Crown Prince will take place on the 5th instant, but no foreign princes will attend.

A post-mortem examination has been held, and it is alleged that death resulted from paralysis of the heart, brought about by acute rheumatism.

It is officially announced in the *Vineta Gazette* that the late Archduke Rudolph committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The weapon was a bad one.

The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was formally opened yesterday by Lord Stanley of Preston, the Governor-General. The Governor-General, in his speech, directed attention to the question of securing a direct line of steamers with Australia.

Lord Salisbury has assured Mr. Waddington, the French Ambassador, that England never dreamt of annexing or establishing a protectorate over the Tahiti Islands, which are claimed by France as a dependency of Tahiti.

M. Floquet has moved his resolution in favour of retaining the election of the Chamber of

Deputies under the scrutiny d'arrondissement. He admitted that he could not repress intrigue against the Republic without increased power, but disclaimed that he was attacking universal suffrage.

Uproarious scenes ensued, some demanding the complete smashing of Boulangerism.

M. La Guerre, in the absence of General Boulanger, taunted the Government, saying they were afraid of the verdict of Paris, declared on the eve of events which were changing existing institutions.

M. Clemenceau said that the verdict of Sunday's election for the Department of the Seine had defeated the Government, and the Republican party would, he predicted, have great difficulty in recovering their influence.

The senators of both political parties in the United States show irritation at the German aggression in Samoa. It is believed that Prince Bismarck proposes a fresh basis of parleying to the effect that the negotiations should be carried on at Berlin instead of resuming the conference at Washington. It is understood that Germany declared war in Samoa to prevent Matania from obtaining arms and ammunition. Operations by the Germans have been delayed until reinforcements arrive at Samoa.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has asked Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to take into consideration the treaty rights between America and China, and their bearing on the admission of Chinese into American States.

Sir Charles Dilke, has withdrawn his candidature for membership of the London County Council, 1020 ladies having entered their protest against his becoming a member. Sir John Lubbock has temporarily declined the council.

Rear Admiral Sir J. Hopkins has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron of the British navy.

The United States Senate has finally rejected the proposal for raising the status of American Ministers at the European Courts to that of Ambassadors.

Three hundred Cossacks have reinforced M. Atchinnoff's Russian colonising expedition to Abyssinia.

The Emin Bey relief expedition, which was organised in Germany under the direction of Dr. Peters, will leave at once in command of Dr. Peters himself.

February 4th.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., has refused to advocate the eight hours programme of the labour organisations.

The Rev. Father Macfadden was arrested at Gweedore, after having celebrated mass, on a charge of inciting tenants not to pay rent. The congregation resisted the arrest of Father Macfadden, and in the conflict Inspector Martin, of the police, was killed.

The steamer *Nereid*, while passing down the English Channel, and while off Dungeness, collided with the *Killichan*, bound from Lyttelton, New Zealand. Both vessels sank, and 24 lives were lost. 17 of the drowned belonged to the *Killichan*.

The American naval authorities are sending large supplies of coal to the harbour of Pago Pago, Samoa.

The *Times* expresses the opinion that Herr Knappe, the German Consul at Samoa, should be cashiered. If a conference should be held to discuss the affairs of Samoa, the *Times* considers that it will be the duty of England to support the views of the Australian Governments on the question.

AUCKLAND, February 4th.

Having received despatches from Berlin the German warship *Edur* sailed for Samoa this morning.

The Premier is communicating with the Premier of Victoria upon the Samoan question. He is strongly against allowing any foreign power to annex Samoa.

LONDON, February 4th.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Vienna stating that a beautiful young baroness, whose name has not yet been made known, committed suicide at Meyerling, in Baden, on Tuesday night last, the same night that the Archduke Rudolph committed suicide at his chateau.

In the course of a speech which he delivered in Dublin on the Irish question, Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, claimed that outrages and boycotting had greatly decreased throughout the country. The Government hoped shortly to proceed with the extension of the system of arterial drainage, and would assist in the extension of railways in Ireland, and take measures for the development of the fisheries on the coast of Ireland.

February 5th.

The *Chronicle* states that the late Crown Prince first shot a lady of the nobility in Bohemia, and afterwards committed suicide by shooting himself. The body of the murdered lady was secretly sent to her family.

The American man-of-war *Mohican* will probably be despatched to Samoa.

The *National Zeitung* of Germany declares that the American rights to the harbour of Pago Pago, in Samoa, have lapsed, inasmuch as they had not been availed of within the specified time.

February 6th.

America has agreed to the proposal of Germany that a conference be held at Berlin upon the affairs of Samoa.

February 7th.

News has been received from Hayti to the effect that a battle had been fought between the troops of the President (General Legitime) and the insurgents, under General Hippolyte. The former were routed, 200 men, who were taken prisoners, including 12 generals, were butchered by the insurgents.

In connection with the dissension which was reported to exist in the French Cabinet, it has been stated that M. Floquet, the Premier, desired that General Boulanger should be placed under arrest. M. de Freycinet, Minister for War, however, was opposed to this course of action, which he declared would provoke a revolution, attended with great bloodshed. The proposal of M. Floquet was therefore abandoned.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A telegram from Peking to the *Shen Pao* states that on 21st February was published an Edict of the Emperor conferring on the ancestors of Sir Robert Hart, for three generations back, first-class official rank. The Edict acknowledges the I. G.'s long and earnest devotion to duty, and the increase of late years in the Customs revenue under his management. Another edict of the same date conferred on Prince Chun, father of the Emperor, in recognition of his distinguished service as head of the Peking Field Force and the Admiralty, a sword and yellow belt of honour.

Wang "San-hu-hu," a theatrical improviser, native of Tsang-chow, Chihli, last summer under false pretences induced sixteen lads of that town to proceed with him, and carried them off to the Amur region, leaving their parents at home in great distress. The Tsang-kün, or Military Governor, of the Hei-lung Kiang Province, discovering the unworthy trick that had been played on these poor children and their parents, has arrested Wang San-hu-hu, soundly castigated him, and sent the boys back in a cage in charge of a Deputy to their homes, presenting each before leaving with a warm skin cap and robe and 100 taels for the journey. These were

great rejoicings at Tsang-chow when the prefect sent for the parents to take over the returned children.

The *Shen Pao* has a leading article expressing in very strong language its regret at the mistake that has been committed in stopping the works for the Tientsin-Tungchow railway, which, it says, would have been in all probability continued to the gates of Peking. It goes so far as to say that at present the building of railways in China is as important as the repairs to the breach in the Yellow River. The most successful mines, those of Kaiping and Keelung, owe their success to railways, and if the government wishes to properly develop other mines, it cannot do so without their aid. When this unfortunate check occurred, the popular opposition to them might be said to have practically ceased, and everybody was predicting for them a brilliant future in China. The *Shen Pao* has of late been constantly urging on the public the superior benefits to a country conferred by coal mines as compared with mines of the precious metals; coal being not a luxury for the rich, but a necessity for the millions, and requiring no preparation or refining process to render it ready for use.

TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN, 9th February, 1889.

Teal and sand grouse have been seen going north during the week, but sportsmen have only brought home light bags and heavy loads.

The ice on the river has decreased in thickness from 14 to 12 inches, and the weather is now warm, with a considerable fall of soft snow. It is premature, however, to say the ice is melting for good, as there is plenty of time for severe cold between now and the end of the month.

It is no longer possible to hide the preparations which are being made by the A.D.C. for giving some further entertainments. The light comedy, "Weak Woman," by H. J. Byron, is fixed for Tuesday the 12th at the Club Theatre, and we are not guilty of any breach of confidence in intimating that the well-known Gilbert-Sullivan Opera, "Patience," will probably be given about a fortnight later.

It is said that the Viceroy has, at the instance of the Commission appointed, decided to purchase one ironclad fort to be constructed of rolled armour plate, to carry two short guns, and to be erected at Wei-hai-wei. The cost is reported to be fixed at £50,000 sterling complete. The result of the experiments at Meppen, Spiez, and in France has shown that compound (i.e., steel on iron) armour, steel armour, and chilled iron (Gruoson's of Magdeburg patent) armour is pronounced superior to rolled iron, as rolled iron does not arrest the projectiles, is more easily perforated, and allows the shell to explode with disastrous effect during or after perforation.

If the new armour clad turret is to be exposed to the fire of ships, carrying from 6 inch to 9.2 inch or 10.2 inch guns, the Chinese would have been safer with material possessing the utmost obtainable power of resistance. Rolled fibrous iron was an excellent material ten years ago, but has gone out of fashion since the Creusot steel plates first proved their superiority at Spiez, and Gruoson's chilled iron proved how the impact of shot could be resisted by a material combining extreme hardness with toughness. If ever the Wei-hai-wei turret is attacked it will be by heavy cannon firing projectiles at an initial velocity of from 1,850 to 2,100 feet per second, and wrought iron may not stand the severe test so well as the materials which are now used in preference.—*Chinese Times*.

If the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. The Medical Profession in the various countries of the world universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value, and as it is very palatable it can be readily taken by the most sensitive stomach, and will never fail to give relief and comfort to the sufferer. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Adv.]

Today's Advertisements.

STEAM TO MANILA, (VIA AMOY). THE Steamship.

"NANZING," Captain Talbot, will be despatched as above, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [286]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, THE Steamship

"MORAY," Captain Duncan, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [287]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 85.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place at Stone Cutters' Island West and Belcher's Lower Batteries, between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M., on the 5th instant.

The line of fire will be in a South Westerly direction from Stone Cutters' Island, and North Westerly from Belcher's Battery.

All ships, junks, and other vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong 4th March, 1889. [292]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HONGKONG ROADS.

ON and after the 9th March, a junk will be anchored on KELETT'S BANK, and from her, a bright white light will be exhibited all round the horizon, and having a range of about 5 miles.

Position 6° 15' N. E. from Green Island. All vessels are recommended to pass to the Northward of the junk, but if passing to the Southward of her, she should not be approached nearer than 3 cables.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Harbour Master, Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [293]

Today's Advertisements.

WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES, THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, TO-MORROW EVENING, the 5th March, 1889.

NEW PROGRAMME.

THE ITALIAN FANTOCINI, 1.—Signor Rinaldo, Equilibrist.

2.—The Still Clown.

3.—Heir Holten, in wonderful feats of Equitation.

4.—Sarah and Tommy (with Song).

5.—The Jolly Chinese.

6.—The Animated Skeleton.

7.—Giant and Pigmies.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS, in a New First Part.

The screaming farce of DEAF AS A POST.

The Laughable Harlequinade & Funny Scenes. Concluding with grand TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Reserved Seats may be secured and booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Stalls, \$1.00.

Children half price, Soldiers in Uniform will be admitted to the Pit at half price.

C. DERMER, Manager. Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [288]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION.

200 YARDS, 10 SHOTS.

NEXT SATURDAY, the 9th March, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., Position—Standing or Kneeling. Penalties on previous Winners at this Range withdrawn. Members' attention is called to Rule No. 7.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [58]

POSTPONEMENT.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, at 4 P.M., (instead of 3.30 as previously advertised) at the ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER, City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee and passing the Secretary's accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

By Order, F. HENDERSON, Secretary. Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [246]

TO LET.

THE whole or part of the Second Floor of our OFFICE PREMISES, very suitable for Offices. Possession from 1st May.

MELCHERS & Co., Praya Central. Hongkong 4th March, 1889. [289]

NOTICE.

THE Lady who took away by mistake another Lady's CHINA CRAPE SHAWL from Cloak Room, Masonic Hall, can have her own by applying to Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [290]

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Directors have been pleased to sanction the Appointment of Mr. H. L. DALRYMPLE, of Messrs. BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co., as Agent for the British North Borneo Government in Hongkong.

By Order, L. B. von DONOP, Gov. Sec. Sandakan, B. N. Borneo, 1st February, 1889. [291]

Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 23rd March, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai and Japan Ports.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address to (fill) and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Freight rates granted as follows:—To San Francisco and return, \$350.00.

To Liverpool and return, \$350.00.

To London, \$350.00.

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, New Spain Pacific, or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid all fare, including at San Francisco, by China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular invoices to accompany cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agents of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 4th March, 1889. [294]

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